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How Senator Sherman Proposes to Conduct Elections to Congress.

It is evident that the Republican leaders do not mean to wait for a new President and a new Congress before disclosing their intention to break the solid South. In the Congressional Elections bill, introduced by Senator Sherman on Tuesday, they have shown their hand. Of course, they do not expect to pass the bill at present, but they mean to have it ready for enactment as soon as their party has control of the legislative and executive departments of the Federal

Government. Mr. SHERMAN'S bill provides that after May 1, 1890, the President shall appoint—the law, be it observed, will be mandatory, not permissive, and therefore will not authorize the Chief Magistrate to discriminate between the Northern and Southern States-a State Canvassing Board and Congressional District Boards, the latter being directed to appoint a registrar and three judges of election in every voting precinct. That is to say, the reception, custody, counting, and certifying of the votes cast for Congress men will be exclusively delegated to Federal officers. When this law is put in force, the Congress elections will be as independent of State, county, or municipal authorities as if they took place in another planet.

The power of Congress to regulate the times, places, and manner of holding elections for members of the House of Representatives cannot be disputed, seeing that it is expressly conferred by Art. I. sec. 6 of the Constitution. The designation of Presidential electors cannot be thus controlled by the Federal Government, except through a construction of the Fifteenth Amendment, in cases where the rights of voters have been abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The general rule is formulated in Art. II. sec. 1 of the Constitution, under which Congress may indeed determine the time of choosing the Presidential electors, but the place and manner are left to the State Legislatures. Mr SHERMAN accordingly confines himself to saying in his bill, somewhat superfluously, that the State Legislatures may direct the election of Presidential electors in the same manner as that prescribed for Congressmen He suggests, however, a pecuniary inducement by providing that in such case the ex pense of choosing Presidential electors shall be borne by the Federal Treasury.

This bill is obviously expected to promote the interests of the Republican party in two ways. Not, indeed, that any one anticipates that any State Legislature will, for the sake of escaping a moderate expenditure, voluntarily abandon an important safeguard of its reserved rights by committing to Federal officeholders its control over the place and manner of choosing Presidential electors. Senatur Sherman contemplates a two-fold advantage. In the first place, he looks forward to the gain of a Republican Representative in every Southern Congress district where, according to the census, there is a majority of negro citizens. He hopes, secondly, to acquire strong evidence of fraud or intimidation, where any may be discoveredif in a Louisiana district, for example, the full negro vote should be polled at a Congress election controlled by Federal officers, and only a small fraction of it at a Presidential election regulated by State and local authorities. What he wants is to obtain in this way material on which to demand the enforcement of the Fifteenth by appropriat

We warned our Democratic fellow citizens last spring, before the St. Louis Convention made the fatal blunder of renominating Mr. CLEVELAND, that the Republicans, if successful, would pursue the very course on which Mr. Sherman has now entered. We told them that in counting on an indefinite retention of a solid South they were dwelling in a fool's Paradise. We then said that so far as members of Congress were concerned, the so-called solidity of the South might not survive the acquirement of control by the Republicans over both the executive and legislative branches of our Government. Mr. SHERMAN is but doing what we predicted would be done.

There is, however, this consolation: The Republican majority in the next House will be so small that it will hardly venture to propose any legislation for the Southern States about whose justice and constitutionality there is a doubt. That Congress has power to define the time, place, and manner of electing members of the House of Representatives nobody will deny. But let the Republicans try to go one step further, and they may find the Democrats still strong enough to offer the insuperable obstruction which they offered once before on a memorable occasion under the sturdy and unyielding leadership of SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL.

The Wickedest King in the World.

If the report which comes from Zanzibar is true, MWANGA, the young despot of Uganda, who in two years has earned a reputation for cruelty and bloodshed not excelled even by that of the deposed King THEBAW of Burmah, has been violently removed from the seat of power his ancestors have held for seventeen generations, and his brother now reigns in his place. Whether this news des good or ill to the four or five white missionaries of England and France now in Uganda cannot yet be told.

This young man, only 23 years old, has had much to do with shaping some events in which the whole world has been deeply interested. If he had not, for the first time since Speke discovered the greatest of African lakes, closed the route north from Victoris Nyanza to Lake Albert against all white men, EMIN Pasha would never have lacked ammunition, and there would have been no STANLEY relief expedition. It was the harrowing stories of MWANGA's great slave raids, in which he has employed thousands of his soldiers for the purpose of supplying his Arab friends with all the poor bondsmen they desired, that gave an impetus to the anti-slavery agitation which has produced the blockade of the East African

coast, and is the talk of every capital in Europe. MWANGA has been described by the white men at his court as a frivolous, weak, cowardly boy, easily led by his favorites, extremely passionate, and capable, under the influence of fear or anger, of almost unheardof cruelty. He signalized his accession to power by the atrocious murder of Bishop HANNINGTON, and it was his hope to destroy in a week all the converts the mispries had made in six successful years

of labor. The heroism and fortitude with which scores of native Christians, many of them mere children, met death at the stake is hardly surpassed in the annals of martyrdom. Not one of them recanted, even when told that their lives would be spared if they abjured the Christian's faith. "Can you read ?" was the question the King usually asked the converts when they were brought before him. "Yes," replied all who had been taught in the native schools. "I'll have no readers in Uganda," the King would shout, as he hurried them off to be chained to trees and burned. In a single day seventy men thus met their fate, and the head executioner told the King he had never seen men die so bravely. The bloodthirsty King merely laughed and remarked that Gop did not seem able to rescue the Chris-

tians from his power. Just as inexplicable as this butchery of hundreds of his subjects was King Mwanga's sudden change of policy this year. The news came from Uganda in June last that MWANGA had received Missionary WALKER with honors never given before to any white visitor at his capital. The churches had been reopened, schools were prospering, and several hundred native Christians attended the services on Sundays. The King's change of front could not be explained save by the remark the Katikiro or Prime Minister made to one of the missionaries. "Mwanga," he said, "does not know his own mind and no one can tell what he will do."

It is to be hoped that we will hear of no new reign of terror in Uganda. But many people will be deeply anxious until it is known how the white residents and their work have been affected by the only revolution in Uganda that has occurred since SPEKE discovered that beautiful and populous country.

A Fine New Educational Scheme.

The Columbia Turnverein, a German society of Lake, Illinois, has asked Congress to provide instruction in the rudiments of history for Senator BLAIR and other statesmen who conceive that the Government should be everything, run everything, and meddle with everything.

So far as Senator BLAIR is concerned, he is beyond instruction in the rudiments of history or any other branch of learning. The idiosyncrasies of his brain urge him continually on to wilder, schemes, and the revolution of his crank grows faster and faster Instructors in history could do nothing with BLAIR. He is a subject for the alienist.

But it might not be entirely hopeless to give instruction to Congress in the rudiments of constitutional history and law Too many Senators and Representatives on both sides seem to have forgotten a good deal of the Constitution or never to have learned it. There is, for instance, no such article in the Constitution as this:

"The Congress shall shovel appropriations into pool and puddles navigable by tadpoles after a rain."

Whenever a river and harbor bill comes up Congress should borrow a copy of the Constitution, and satisfy itself that the provision above quoted is not to be found in the document. Yet Congress after Congress acts as if it were there. Nor is there any article or section or clause

providing that Congress shall offer a bribe or illiteracy. When the BLAIR Education Grab bill comes

up, this fact should be remembered. Some philanthropist might serve his country well by founding an institute for the free nstruction of members of Congress in the theory and practice of the Constitution. The Columbia Turnverein is on the track of

a great idea. The Original Harrison Man.

Gen. HARRISON has not the faculty which Mr. BLAINE possesses in such eminent degree, of remembering the names and faces of persons who have been introduced to him. But even if he had, there would still be one face which he could not remember, and one name which he could never learn to repeat Yet the face is one which he has already seen many times and which he will see many times more before he is done.

It belongs to the Original Harrison Man. It is a pity that the last census, which inetty mu heavens above and the earth beneath did not contain an enumeration and description of the Original GARFIELD Man. There must have been several thousands of him. He was more or less a conscious fraud, yet got by repetition to believe his story. He usually wanted an office. So will the Original HARnison Man.

But there will be more of the latter. It will be remembered by students of ancient history that Gen. HARRISON ran away to Indianapolis from the Chicago Convention of 1884. He had an unduly nervous apprehension that he was going to be nominated. The clock of his ambition was four years fast. Somewhere between Eastport and Sitks must live the Original Harrison Man of 1884 who put the General into panic. So there will be two issues of the Original HAB-RISON Man, the series of 1884 and the series of 1888. Most of them will be presented at Indianapolis or the White House this year. It is a question if there are offices enough for the Original Hannison Man. There is no question that he will appear under many guises and hail from many States and Territories. Gen. HARRISON will have to make his acquaintance over and over again, and we condole with him accordingly.

Two of the conspicuous millionaires of this city, who do not often appear in public as orators, addressed audiences on Tuesday evening last.

One of them was Mr. Cornelius Vander-BILT, who made a speech at a meeting of the Ratiroad Young Men's Christian Association from the platform of the ciub house in Madison avenue. It was a plain, businesslike speech, full of instruction and interest. The speaker gave statistics of the year's work of the association. He offered advice to its members, who are all employed by the roads running into the Grand Central depot. He urged them to take advantage of the opportunities the association presents for education and recreation. He spoke of the benefits of literary study and the knowledge of books. The speech was serious throughout, and worthy of a man desirous of the

welfare of his fellow men. On the same evening Mr. WILLIAM WAL-DORF ASTOR made a speech before the Hol- and the public. Yet it is not difficult to underland Society at its anniversary meeting in the Hotel Brunswick. It was a sparkling piece of oratory. He gave a vivid sketch of the scenes that HENDRIK HUDSON beheld 280 years ago, when the "Half Moon" came to anchor off Manhattan Island. He exalted the principles of freedom and constitutional government that were upheld by the ploneers of New York. He commended the spirit of truth and courage in which they founded our civilization. He spoke in glowing language of the splendid work that had been accomplished in our country for the emancipation of mankind. When he reached his peroration, his imagination was in full play, and he closed with a poetical quotation in which "the music of the lute" was heard and "the flower of the criptson rose" was seen.

manship; and it must be said that if we had more frequent displays of their eloquence in public, other orators might be stimulated to improvement in thought and style. The Sugar Trust Case.

by Messrs. VANDERBILT and ASTOR Were

both of them excellent in quality and work-

Judge BARRETT's decision in the suit of the Attorney-General against the North River Sugar Refining Company was not unexpected by those who had narrowly watched the trial of the issues. His judgment against the company seems to be sound in law, and will probably be confirmed by the Court of Appeals if it ever comes before that tribunal. In any event, whether he is sustained or overruled, the Legislature has the power to do, what he declares the courts ought to dodissolve the corporation for an illegal attempt to form a combination with other corporations, or for any other cause which may seem to it good and sufficient.

It is, however, premature to conclude that the Sugar Trust, against which was really almed the sult which has just resulted unfavorably to the nominal defendant, will be thereby destroyed. The North River Company will be wound up, either by a receiver appointed by the Court or by its directors, and its property will be sold. Possibly, the same fate may also overtake the remaining members of the trust. But after they have all been dissolved and wound up, and their property sold, it by no means follows that this property may not pass into the hands of a single new corporation which shall wield all the power and accomplish all the purposes of the present trust. There is no limit fixed by law to the amount of capital of a manufacturing corporation, and nothing prevents the trustees of the present trust from incorporating themselves under the general statute. Such a corporation would be neither a combination nor a conspiracy, and new legislation would be requi site to defeat its operations.

Hardly a day passes without a declaration rom somebody or other expressing his impression or belief that Gen. HARRISON does not intend to make a clean sweep of Democratic subordinate officeholders, and that he will allow such of them as are not especially offensive to the Republicans or considered incompetent or unworthy to serve out their terms Somebody, "very close to Gen. HARRISON," is often credited with conveying such a belief The place of the "intelligent contraband" of the civil war seems to be occupied at present by the persons "very close to Gen. HARRISON." This information about Gen. HARRISON's inentions is worth what it will bring. However soothing it may be to Democratic officeholders. they will probably not refuse advantageous offers of employment because they hope to be let alone by the next President. For obvious reasons, the Southern officeholders are safer than their Northern brothren. The number o intelligent Republicans in some parts of the South is not large. But the Northern Republicans are hungry for office, and they do not expect to find obstacles put in their way by a Republican President

Gen. Habbison's affection for civil service reorm may be regarded as sufficiently Platonic to allow him to quarrel with it sooner than with his party. Besides, the awful example of Brother CLEVELAND is fresh in his memory Civil service reformers like that reformed Mug wump, WILLIAM DUDLEY FFOULKE, may be very close to him, but the little finger of MAT THEW STANLEY OUAY will be thicker than the loins or heads of the reformers. The Republicans haven't come in to stay out.

Governor Hill seems to be our political

JANUS was an old Roman divinity who wen out with the people of Rome to battle in war, and watched over their prosperity in peace This is what Governor HILL does for the people of New York. In war he leads the hosts of the Democracy, and in peace he watches over the happiness and the progress of the State. There is a good deal in this fine classic comparison of our Maryland contemporary.

Very few people on this side of the Canadian boundary line had looked for as large a vote in favor of annexation to the United States as was polled at last Monday's election in the town of Windsor. If Son. WHITE, the annexationist candidate for Mayor, had got twenty more ballots than were polled for him he would have had a majority over the other candidate tho was his leading rival. This shows conclu sively that the great issue is coming to the front in the Canadian provinces, and it is not unlikely that, before the close of the century. we may see the annexationists in control of the Dominion Parliament. Hurroo!

Our esteemed contemporary, the Independent, has put to a number of more or less prominent persons the question whether the Constitution of the United States ought to amended, and the more intelligent of them answer unanimously in the negative. But Mr. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, wearing on his brow the inextinguishable brand of Fraud First Triumphant In American History, thinks that there should be an amendment giving the President six years of office, and making him incligible for a second term.

People will be grateful to HAYES for not proposing that there shall be any new amendment to prevent the foisting of another Fraudulent President into the White House, Such an amendment would be entirely unnecessary The infamy attending the first experiment is enough to prevent a second.

The last formal and deliberative act of the recent Board of Aldermen was the passage, ananimously, on motion of Alderman Storm of the Twenty-first Assembly district, of the Tollowing unique and interesting resolution : " Brobles. That the reporters of the press for the ability and incontinuity with which they have reported the proceedings of the Board, are entitled to the extend and regard of its members, and we hereby tender them our graterial alknowledgments for the services they have thus so faithfully requered.

The sentiment which inspired the offering of this resolution and secured its unanimous adoption is all right, even though embodied in the crude and ungrammatical assortment of words spread upon the minutes; but it conveys meer notion of what seems to the Alderande mind the purpose and function of rectors. Ability and impartiality are excelnt and indeed essential attributes for the good reporter, but their exercise entitles him ess to the thanks and acknowledgments of those whose proceedings he reports than to

those of the journal in whose service he is en-

god, and of the readers who secure the chief He would be a near reporter who in a year's service about the Board of Aldermen would earn the thanks of the members rather than the recognition of life newspaper; and it would not seem to be within the province of the Aldermen to express their gratitude for services, not rendered to them, but to the newspapers stand how our Aldermen could full into this error. In all deliberative bad es the proceedingataken are duly and specifically reported by clarks told for that purpose, and upon whose necessary and exactness the preservation of their official records depend. It is the almost universal custom of such bodies, before adjourning, to pass a resolution of thanks to the clerks and secretaries for the services they have rendered. But the reporters of the press performing as they do far more important and far less prosaic functions, are not to be confounded with these scribes and transcribers from whom they are as far removed as is the Cromwellen Board of Aldermen, which yearly makes its appearance, from the setual Board.

No. It is not for the Board of Aldermen to resolve thanks to the reporters, but the motive which impelled the adoption of such an avowal of confidence in that enlightened group of gen-The speeches delivered on Tuesday night | themen is well worthy of commendation, com-

ing as it did from a body then on the eve of final adjournment, and which can never again have any proceedings to report, whatever the

political destiny of its individual members may be in other fields of private or official service. No postage stamp, no return of declined

manuscripts. Do you hear?

THE NEW SURMERGING AUMORCLAD

A Novel Craft that Settles Lower in the Water for Fighting and is Well Armed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- American ideas in shipbuilding once more have the right of way When the new steel fleet was begun, a few years ago, the construction of war vessels of the modern type had become almost a lost art in this country, from want of encouragement and exercise, and it became necessary to find out how far the rest of the world had gone in it. The Navy Department did not scruple to start by applying to foreign shippards for their best designs while having the practical construction done at home by our own mechanics. Now the Navy Bureaus and the shipbuilding works of this country have had study and experience enough in current methods to both plan and execute

for themselves. The new coast defence vessel, with its combination of American devices, including the monitor type, the dynamite gun, and machine guns, only the other day illustrated this fact. Now it is illustrated again by another craft, which adds a fresh novelty, that of partial sub-

guns, only the other day illustrated this fact. Now it is illustrated again by gnother craft, which adds a fresh novelty, that of partial submerging at will, in order to expose less surface to an enemy's fire, while at ordinary times having good speed for an armored vessel of its small displacement and a remarkable coal endurance and cruising capacity. An interesting fact is that this design comes from Representative Thomas, who has thus given proof of a kind of qualification for his membership of the House Naval Committee not often attainable, and that naturally makes his colleagues in that body quite proud of him, and, through reflected glory, of themselves.

The new vessel has a length of 225 feet, an extreme whigh of 55, a mean draught of 14%, and displaces only a little over 3,000 tons. Her powerful machinery will yield 7,500 indicated horse power, her engines actuating twin screws. This will give her a speed of 17 knots, which is equal to that expected from the large armorelads. Maine and Texas, of more than double her displacement. But at 10 knots, with her coal supply of,550 tons, she can cruise continuously for about five weeks. Of course, the arrangement of her water-tight compartments, ventilation, drainage, electric lighting, and so on, will be according to the most approved modern methods.

The general type is that of a monitor, with its low freeboard. The armament consists first of two 10-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted forward in a turret, which itself is protected by soid steel armor ten inches thick, while the armored deck covering the hull curves downward from the centre, where it is three inches thick, to the sides, where it is five inches. This is further supported by an ingenious system of girders. A 15-inch pneumatic gun, throwing projectiles that contain 600 pounds of dynamite, is added to her battery, and two submarine torpede tubes are fixed in her bow. She is evidently designed for fighting bow on, but will carry a 6-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rife aft. Above the armored deck w

His Title of Man of Destiny. From the Chicago Tribune.

The Man of Destiny is going out of the White louse soon, and it is supposed his title is going with him. He got it in Buffalo less than six years ago. It was in the spring of 1893 at a public banquet following dedication of a soldlers' m onument Gov. Cleveland and his staff were present. Congressman Farquhar was toastmaster for the occasion. When the time was reached for Gov. Cleveland to respond to the State of New York Mr. Farquhar said: "Ladies and gentlemen. marks on the glories and achievements attain Empire State by an appropriate character of New York -'the man of destiny'-the present Governor of the State." Mr. Farquhar then continued his introduction by noting the quick and successive rise of Grover Cleve land to the position be then occupied, and prophesied still greater things in store for him. Mr. Cleveland re sponded to his toast in good style, and was warmly ap-plauded by the party when he had concluded. After that he was known as the man of destiny.

A Democratic Picture of a Republican Man-

ager. From the Courier-Journal. Impression of Quay is that of a ld, unimpressionable, repellant man, a schemer and a trickster. In reality Quay is just the reverse. He is genial, warm-hearted, and generous. He loves his friends and draws them closer to him than most men. He is very grateful for favors, and is willing to return them even when it is inconvenient. He gave out hardly any news to reporters during the campaign, yet be was finitely more popular with them than the colder Brice, who would submit to a column interview every day.

Folls to Beauty.

From the Utica Observer. THE SUN puts Senator George Z. Erwin and the Rev. Lyman Abbott among the homeliest men in the State. The presence of Erwin in the Senate makes every other member of that body seem handsome by contrast, and as for Senator Coggeshall, why, it converts him into a superlative beauty.

A Good Judge. From the Battimore American.

Pope Leo personally thanked Editor Charles Dana for the good work of THE NEW YORK SCH. This ems to indicate that the Pope is a good judge of a live

Alna! It In. From the Bufalo Courser. One of the most painful phases of the outook for the new Administration is found to the fact that Mfs. Harrison signs herself "Carrie." That a grand

mother and a President's wife should do this thing is bitter.

Baron Blanc Defends his Title. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention has been called to the fact that twice lately in Tax Sex you have published that I have no right to my title of Earon. This is absolutely untrue, and if, besides the word of a gantleman, you require proof, I beg to refer you to the French Embassy in Washington

PREDERIC NICHOLAS, BARON BLANC.

Twenty-three Tons and a Mair. To the Editor of The Bun-Sir: Kindly inform the subscriber what is the weight in tons of an or dinery locomotive in use on the elevated railroads W. J. tons.

Where Col. Berry Has the Lead From the St. Laute Globe Democrat. The handsomest man yet named for a place a the Cabinet is Col. W. W. Berry of himols.

Dr. Depen's Vitreous Limb. From the Athony Journal.

It is said that a dimo museum man not far from the city made an application to purchase Mr. Be-pew's coase legalistic way rear as eath of this after that four dime museums made offers for the legality time of them because why not send it to the Metro-polition Museum of Art?

Nap Ranging in Maine.

From the Lewiston Journal. Mr. Leonard J. Strout tapped a rock maple tree on his farm in Limington, Saturday afternoon, and at sunset took from it six quarts of sap.

A Romance of the Multiplication Table. From Pack.

A Colorado widower named Tew has just along a sould wife. Which reminds us that twice was press. Paster Me Inally's Day's Work. From the Shelbing Forchlight.

Shelby county, Miscouri, has a minister who rusefulness breaks the record. In one day last week a Rey. Charles McAnally preached two sermons arried two couples, and set three broken ribs. A Hard Winter for Woodebucks.

From the Philadelphia Econd. The hithernating woodchuck has been out of his hole same seventies times already, and complains querylously to his shadow that he is suffering from has mornis.

From the Boston Advertiser. A few years since the New England loemen never harvested a case until after March i, and then got a good crop.

WILL THEY BE SENT TO SAMOA? rders to Hasten the Work of Preparing

Three War Vessels for Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The Secretary of the Navy to-day issued peremptory orders to hasten the work of preparing the United States steam ers Atlanta, Vandalia, and Mohican for sea. It is intimated that he is dissatisfied with the slow progress of the work on the two latter vessels, which have been under repair at the Mare Island Navy Yard for some time. The latest reports received at the department concerning their condition is to the effect that the Vandalia will be ready for sea by Feb. 1 and the Mohican by Feb. 15. There is said to be mmediate use for them, and the orders issued to-day contemplate the fitting out and salling of both vessels during the present month, it possible. It is reported that they will be sent to Samoa to re-inforce the Nipsic, but it is impossible to obtain official confirmation of the report. In regard to the Atlanta, it is said that she can be fully prepared for sea in about week. It is not yet known for certain where this vessel will be sent, but the Secretary's orders to hurry her preparation indicate that she is required at once for the execution of

some important foreign mission.

The statement that the Atlanta is to go to Hayti is denied at the Navy Department, A prominent official of the department said to day that it is not likely that any more vessels will be sent to that country unless the state of affairs there becomes more alarming than at present. The Ossipee, he said, will arrive at Port-au-Prince in a few days, and she will be able to uphold the honor of the United States single handed in the event of the departure of the Galena for a more healthful climate. The Boston, now at the New York yard, can also be sent to Port-au-Prince in case more vessels are needed there. It is possible, the officer continued, that the Atlanta is to be sent to Samoa, but that don't seem likely, as the voy age would take about four months, and existing troubles there are likely to be settled one way or another before that time. There is trouble in prospect on the 1sthmus of Panama. he said, and it is probable that the Atlanta, Vandalia, and Monican are being fitted out for an expedition to that country. The Trenton is already there watching the progress of events, but there may soon be need of reenforcements

DELMAR AND FUREY.

Rumors of a Fight that May Set the Kings County Democracy by the Ears.

There are rumors of dissension in the regular Democratic organization in Brooklyn. and of the probability of a lively shaking up at the meeting of the new General Committee next Tuesday night, when officers are to be elected. An effort, it is said, will be made to displace Wm. A. Furey, who has been Secretary of the committee for several years, and one of the most active campaign managers. There is a disposition to place the greater part of the responsibility for the falling off in the Democratic vote at the last election upon the broad shoulders of Mr. Furey, who almost worked himself to death during the camoning, and who remained in a state of physical pros-tration for several days after the astonishing returns ourself.

and who remained in a state of physical prostration for several days after the astonishing returns came in.

Ex-County Cierk John Delmar, who is the principal owner and manager of the Citizen, is clied as being especially interested in the proposed decapitation of Secretary Furey and other officers of the General Committee, Mr. Furey is the President of the Kings County Democratic Club and Mr. Delmar is President of the Constitution Club, and there is considerable rivairy between these organizations, and the probability of a war in the General Committee is exciting a good deal of interest.

Ex-Begister Hugh McLaughlin is a member of the along County Club, but whether he will stand by Mr. Furey should a light occur is a matter of specialtim. The far-reaching consequences of such a controversy on the fortunes of the Democratic party in Kings county can readily be surmised from the fact that next to Mr. McLaughlin, John Delmar is the most influential leader in the county, and, as his friends claim, is the most likely man to become Mr. McLaughlin's successor in absolute management. Mr. Furey himself is not over anxious to have his term as Secretary of the General Committee prolonged. The duties have been extremely onerous, and Mr. Furey doubtless frequently recalls the unpleasant memories of a vera rago, when he got the nomination for Sheriff as a reward for party services, and was slaughtered in the house of his friends. He said lately to a reporter of The Sux:

"I do not think I could stand the strain of snother campaign like the last. It is bad enough to do all the hard work without receiving the abuse of every disappointed kicker.

Both Governors were from Brooklyn. The veterans of the Brooklyn City Guard. Company G. Twenty-third Regiment, commanded by Gen. John B. Woodward, will leave the Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock this morning to attend the inauguration of Gov. Morgan G. Bulkley in Hartford, Gov. Bulkley is a veteran of the corps, and he invited his old as-sociates to be present. He and his brother William, who also has been Governor of Con-necticut, were formarily proprietors of a dry goods store in Fulton street, near Clinton street, Brooklyn.

Capture of a Big Sea Horse.

From the New tirleans Times-Democrat. FORT MORGAN, Ala., Jan. 5.-This morning FORT MOIGAN, Ala., Jan. 5.—This morning Mr. Joseph Thompson, while walking on the south beach, on his way from Navy Cove to this place, discovered something in the water near the beach, which, upon examination, proved to be an enormous sea horse. After a great deal of trouble he succeeded in getting it on the beach, and now has it in the office of the Mobile and Guif Telegraph Company in a large tup. It measures 3 feet 4% inches in length, is 8 inches across the head, and with ears 18 inches in length. Acrossithe back it measures 14 inches. It is said to be the largest ever seen this side of the equator.

Then Why Not Leave it to Providence !

From the Philadelphia Ledger. If it should happen to rain on the night of the 6th or March, the inauguration bail with nave to be abardoned and the clerky who are objecting to it will have a chance to talk about Providential displeasure. for the glass roof over the court of the Poisson building leaks like a sleve, and during the heavy rain of yesterday the clerks could not cross it without an umbrelia or a drenching.

Candidates for Speaker.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED. A burly frame, a waste of brow, Such as the Stratford poet bore; Continual comfort in a row A mind all clear and crystalline. A logic for dissecting hairs;

A talent in the nagging line And no great interest in affairs; The spirit and the strength to lead, Genius that never takes a nap. A mighty smart and lazy chap Good natured, too, behold Tom Reed!

WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR. The head and front of the great Corsicau, A classic bust dug up in Buckeye soil; A modesty strange to Ohio men, Resolve, ambition, and the smiling dream Of honors greater than the Speakership. An elequence the tariff cannot parch And which flows over jute and iron pigs.

Still clear and stivern. No big head as yet: This is McKinley's portrait truly drawn. JOSEPH G. CANNON. Hall to the long-headed son of Vermillon Who works like a cart horse, but kicks up no noise Who now with Good Luck is about to ride pillion If eard still avails out in old Illinois. fot of the buily-rooks loud and rampageous. Not of the boisterous bunners is dee:

A committee man, quiet but willy, courageous And fully prepared to hoe his own row. Others, and many, are better mouth shooters, And others, and many, are dearer to fame: Joseph is not of the howiers and tooters. And now, all ye Grangers, with a corn field tan en

Joseph is laying for you and your votes. JULIUS CESAR BURROWS. Itali to great Michigan's son, and the thunder's, Hall to the Chatham of Kalamazoo, Hall to the lungs whereat the world wonders, And the voice the calliope cannot outdo! Like him, too, a conqueror in regions of ga

Come, button your ears in your thick overcoats;

Beware the incidious advances of Cannon.

Who to the gavel eduld bring better muscle Who compaistience with horribler pound. Who through the rampus could livelier buttle.

Proweing out protest in the waves of his sound Have you seen the mad buil savagely goring. and the Hyroman tiger famished and lean? Have you heard the Numidian ition a-maring? Just wait till you meet with the great Welverine

If the race is not to the strong but the cheeky.

Then, Julius, your chances are good after all

POLITICAL NOTES.

Interesting to Local Statesmen and of Real Value to Every Citizen.

Frank T. Fitzgerald, Tammany's new leader in the First Assembly, is Congressman elect from the distric now represented in Washington by the Hon. Amos J from represented in washington by the inth Amos. Cummings. He is a young lawyer who has developed a considerable degree of promiss, and is well known in the Fifth ward, where he has resided for many years, and where his father, the late James Fitzgerald, was district. During his time the great bulk of population i the First was found in the thickly populated territory about the Battery, south of Liberry street. The distric-runs clear up to Canal street, and little by little the Fifth ward, which takes in the upper portion of it, has become more relatively important. On the retirement of Fox little Judge" Duffy, who was brought into official life y Mayor Havemeyer, became the leader, and he has been in control for fifteen years. With the new year, Con gressman Fitzgerald supersedes him. Judge Duffy re-suming the place of lieutenant. The First has been for tricts, the river front population of freight handlers an longshoremen voting generally dead against the Wig ram. They nearly carried it for Henry George in 1886 in his Senatorial fights. Under Fitzgerald promises to be, as it was in former times, a Tammany

Assembly districts Two and Four adjoin each other, the former being south of and the latter north of Catherine street. Both have been strongly partial to Tam many Hall, and in 1879 John Kelly, running for Gov. nade in these districts to the forces of Tammany. In the Second Assembly, Timothy D. Suilivan, better known in the Sixth ward as "Dry Dollar," and now Assemblyman elect from the district, has gone over to fammany, thereby strengthening it materially. In the Fourth Assembly district, little Judge McCarthy, who Congressman elect from the Eighth Congressional listrick, but who has hitherto been connected with the effersonians, is now with Tammany for 1888. The patronage controlled by a Congressman is considerable -that is, if he is politically in accord with the Federal administration. Consequently even if the little Judge is just as energetic as was his predecessor and competitor, Tim Campbell he will have less influence in the Navy Yard and Custom House than did the latter, and if the Republican district leaders Collins Simpson, and G'Brien, are consuited, he won't have any influence at all. Both Sullivan and McCarthy are men of large peronal following, good politicians, zealous and tireless in their pursuit of local advantages to an organizati Sullivan has grown up in the Sixth ward, and McCartny has grown up with the Seventh. They will stiffen the backbone of Tammany in both of these districts, and and trustworthy Tammany balliwicks. The district controversy which has been going on for

some years in the Sixteenth Assembly district, and which culminated at Stuyresant Hall on Saturday night, was nominally between Assemblyman Hagan and Congressman Spinola, but actually between the forces of the future and the forces of the past. Edward Hagan has been a power in the "gas house" district for the past ten years, during seven of which he has represented it in the State Assembly in Albany. He is a typic Tammany politician, with a moustache as black as night, and a silk hat which glistens like a bootblack's polish. He is well known in the district popular and active, and he has enlisted in his favor the vigorous support of all the young men of Tammany proclivitie who abound in it. It was a familiar expression of Samuel J. Tilden's that the old men in politics did most of the talking and all of the kicking, while the young men did all the work. Hagan, as leader in the Sixteentl Assembly, means now blood for Tambany, and it means a chieftain who will carry the district with a sweep, and not as the result of "dickers" and "trades." which used to be the great dependence here in the time of the departed Cregan. Mr. Hagan always leads his ticket handsomely when he runs, and, desiring to show what his strength was, independent of any party or party organization, he ran as a stump candidate for Alderman live years ago and received 1,700 votes. It is probably just as well for him that he was beaten, for the candidate who defeated him, and had the Tammany and Republican nominations, and received 2,415 votes was Charles Dempsey, one of the boodle Aldermen, no politica his efforts and endeavors stretching back over two generations of voters. An old man, a severe suf ferer from rhoumatism, a non-resident of the district, and compelled, from circumstances, to depend much on lieutenants for the work which formerly he gladly did bimself. Gen. Spino's represents those forces in the but have now ceased. Most of the accessions in Tammany for 1980 have al-

ready been discounted, as for invance, Philip E. Don lin, former County Democracy leader in the Fifth Assembly, ex-Register Docarty in the Eleventh, Van Wyck and Gidgway in the Twentieth, and Edward Kearney in the Twenty-first. But, in addition to these, Tammany has taken in for 1864 what was left of Irving Hall and has also added to her membership such orators as seemed to be available. The force of these already included the melliferous Cockran, the fluent Dougherty and the breezy Pryor. To these are now added the silver-tongued Grady, the Ciceronean I pithy Creamer. In the district which Mr. Creamer is to represent in the Assembly in Albany this winter, the Fourteenth, there have been many important accessions to Tammany, so many, in fact that the County Democracy is left with hardly a skeleton of district leadership. With many of those who toined Tammany Democracy cast for Mooney, its candidate for only 1,080 votes in November in the Fourteenth, against an average of 3,350 for the Tammany nominees and 2.100 for the Republicana. This is the district from which Maurice B. Flynn, former County Democracy leader, was removed by expulsion a year ago, on the motion of ex-Judge Waterbury. In five of the twenty four Assembly districts Torre

many makes a change of leaders for 1889. Those to be superseded are Judge Duffy in the First and Gen. Spi nois in the Sixteenth, beaten in the primaries; George II. Forster in the Twenty-fourth Assembly district. dead, and Commissioner Croker in the Eighteenth and Mayor Grant in the Nineteenth, retired. Commissioner Croker, though grown to manhood within its boundaries has not for several years resided in the Eighteenth As sembly district, and the increasing cares which will come with a municipal administration controlled by Tammany admonish him that the district leadership numer be transferred to the hands of some one who lives in it and can devote his time and efforts to its concerns. Who that leader will be remains for the new year to determine, but an individual who is likely to have con riderable to say on the subject is the Hon. John J. Cul len, who has been State Senator from this district before, and who is desirous of securing another term. I the Nineteenth Assembly district Sheriff Grant has transferred the leadership to hir friend and neighbor Daniel F. McMahan. It is not thought proper, and is in fact not proper, that the Mayor of New York should be a district leader in a political organization, however much he may be devoted to its supremacy and advance-ment. While, therefore, Mr. Grant does not, in any respect, abdicate his actual leadership of the district, he retires from any part in its details. The Nineteenth Assembly district, it is pretty safe to say, will not be neglected when desirable offices are going about with no one to fill them, for Mr. Grant since he has been its leader, has managed Taumany's interests in the Nineteepth with such wisdom and discretion that it has not yet lost a fight, but has gone on increasing and

The increase in the number of leaders in an organisation does not necessarily imply an increase in its strength, discipline, or prospects. It depends entirely upon who these leaders are. Many an organization has become, so to speak, waterlogged from an excass in the number of those in command. As the late John Mor riesey expressed it in homely phrase, "A good many men in politics have been carrying swords long enough; it is time some one gave them a gun." The large increase in the membership of the General Committee for 1889 allows, without the loss of any of the old retain era, of the introduction of plenty of new men into Tam many. In the choice of these rare good judgment seems to have been shown by Mr. Croker and his associates for in every case where a change of leadership has been made, either in an Assembly district or in an election district, the preference has been accorded to the younger man, whose troumplie seem yet to come, rather than to the voteran whose record in politics must be pretty nearly made. From a careful examination of those conwould seem that no better committee has been elected since the notable one of 1873, when it was said with truth (and with great accuracy, as the result of the con-test afterward proved), a place had been made for every representative and earnest Democrat in the city of New York in a body preeminently representative of the voters, and of their intern Democratic principles

News from Jerusalem. Mr. Alfred A. Marcus of Boston has received

a letter from his agent in Jerusalem, under date of Tebeth, Dec. 16, which brings the happy news that the very severe drought and want of rain has been supplied. But the most extraordinary news is, they have had in the Holy City storms of rain and snow a ternately, with but very short interruptions and the cold has been intense, and if it continues there will be a great scarcity of every description of provisions. The European mail was robbed on the road from Jaffa to

Credit Where Credit Is Bue From the Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Westend—And so you are engaged to Clara Vers de Vers ? the m so haughly and cold and distainful fidd not suppose any one could ever get en-gaged to her. Hew did you manage it? Adultion—I dust her managed its

SUNBEAMS

-A misprint in a heading in the Louisville refel makes it appear that Admiral Luce steamed a Haytian port "With spotted guns."

into the Hayti -Churchill county, Nevada, is in danger in two. A crack has recently appeared wide, several miles long, and how deep no one can find out

-Through the efforts of a public-spirited Mr. Bones, an Adirondack lake is to be stocked with trout. The eternal fitness of things would have been better exemplified if Mr. Bones had devoted himself to

-A Maine pine tree recently felled at Bullen's Mills was 105 feet long, 3 feet 11 inches on the stump, and the first three cuts of 12 feet each made 1,228 feet of sawed boards. The top of the sixth cut, 72 feet from the stump, was 15 inches through

-James Balley of Lowa married his second wife two days after the death of the first Mrs. Palley, was the recipient of a coat of tar and feathers, and suc ceeded in rubbing off the last of the tar just fifty-three days after the close of his second hopey moon

-A woman has designed a fan which ought to be popular with masqueraders. A mask is folded in the upper part, a powder pouch hangs under a resette on one of the outside sticks within which is a case for scissors, pencil, and button hook. It costs \$30, -Wildcats abound this winter in the violnity of West Stockbridge, Mass., and have played havec with

turkeys and chickens. It is though, too, that the great scarcity of partridges in that neighborhood is due to the abundance of wildcats. A Rockland Mills man caught one the other night that weighed twenty three pounds -London has a poor relief society that receives as contributions garments instead of money. Each member is obliged to contribute two garments a

rear. These are disposed of in various ways by the the poor; some are given away, and some are kept in stock and loaned. -A Massachusetts mother went to the room whereher little girl was sleeping, and, wh n she turned up the light, noticed something dork under the little one's chin. Stooping to see what it was, a mouse sprang away like a flash and was gone. The little girl

had been eating crackers in bed, and the crumbs had at

racted mousey, who tried to hide under her chin when the light was turned on. -As an Atlanta lady was dressing for a wedding the other evening she happened to break one of her front teeth off close to the root. She thought she'd try and stick it on with war, and succeeded ad mirably, went to the wedding, and from the church to the reception, and forgot all about her broken tooth until ahe took a swallow of hot coffee, when, as the tooth went down with the coffee, she remembered all about

-A writer in the Manchester Mirror says that the wealthiest town of its size in America is Brook-line, Mass., of which the assessment valuation is \$407,-454,028. The distinction claimed for Brookline has been generally supposed to belong to Cauajoharie, in this State. That village is very small in comparison with the Massachusetts town, and the number of residents there who are many times millionaires is considerably greater than can be counted on the fingers of both

.- The discovery of gold-bearing quartz in the Buckland Hills of Massachuseits has excited the farmers and land owners of that vicinity, and some predict a regular old-fashioned California boom. The veins lie 1,000 feet above the sea level and run through blue slate rook in a northerly and southerly direction, nearly parallel with the glacial strice on the surface rock. The dip of the veins is very nearly perpendicular, and they increase in thickness as they have been de-

-The oldest active stage driver in New England is probably Harvey Ward, who drives between East Eddington and Bangor. Although his route is bus twelve miles long, it takes him into the woods, away from railroads and telegraphs and where bear and deep cross his road almost daily. Harvey always eats his Thanksgiving dinner at a certain Rangor hotel, and last Thanksgiving Day he drove up to the door for his for tieth consecutive annual turkey dinner on the very same red coach which he drove to the same door in 1868.

-In the fall, when the ice in the Penobscot prevents the running of the ferryboats, and while the water in the channels on each side of the island of Oldtown runs so swiftly that it will not readily freeze unaided, the Indians who live on the island aid it, and make a safe bridge at small expense. They get a big cake of ice from the nearest still water and swing it across the channel in a narrow part. In a few nights it s frozen hard enough to bear the weight of person crossing, and comes into use for a number of weeks be fore the other ice is ready.

-The antipathy of Californians to stage obbers is shown by the fact that when L. J. Maxwell quarrelled with Dave Robie at Plumas and killed him the offender got ten years in the penitentiary in spite of the fact that the shooting was in self defence and grew out of Maxwell's refusal to join Robie in an attack on a stage. Robie was known to be a desperate character and a road agent, and as Maxwell was in his company it was presumed that he was equally dangerous devised a plan to rob a stage which was known a rich treasure box, and insisted that Maxwell should join him in the enterprise. Maxwell refused, and Robie gave him twenty four hours to get out of the country.

The quarrel and the tragedy resulted when the men met
the next morning. Maxwell has just received a full pardon from the Governor, who believes that Maxwell's

plan of discouraging stage robbers is better than the -As a substitute for granite blocks, steel ity being said to be quite a poin; in its favor, and its cost being somewhat less. It consists of steel strips about ches wide and I inch thick, rolled with a channel on the side exposed to traffic, and with notches about inches apart; these strips weigh 11 pounds to the yard. are laid across the street a distance of about 5 inches between centres, and their length is only sufficient to extend to the middle of the street, so that the proper slope from the centre to the gutters can be secured. They are boited together, so as to insure them against lateral slipping, and are fastened to wooden sills. A firmly constructed bed of gravel composes the support for this pavement, while between the steel strips a mirture of pitch and coment is poured, filling the inter-stices to a level with the tops of the strips, and render-

ing the surface comparatively an -The smuggling of Chinese men and women from British America into United States terriritory is a very lucrative business at various points along the border from Vancouver to Winnipeg. If the venture fails at one place it is renewed at another, and sooner or later the pilgrims get in. A new trick just discovered at Whatcom, Washington Territory, has almost taken away the breath of the Federal officials for they know that it must have been very successful for a time. The large number of squaws coming into the country from British Columbia finally attracted the attention of an official and he took a party of them to jail. On close inspecti and he took a party of them to jail. On close inspection it was found that the creatures were not square at all, but able bodied Chinamen who had painted and otherwise disguised themselves so as to retain let the typical Indian square of the frontier. In one instance two young and rather comely Chinese women came across in the garb of American women, but closely relied. An ungallant official lifted their valls and found them out. These lant official lifted their veils and found them out. These

girls were billed through to San Francisco, and were worth to their owner about \$2,000 apiece. A Chance for a Stage-struck Maiden.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I desire to employ a young girl from 14 to 17 years, under 16 preferred, one of good personal appearance. German-dmerican, for a term of years, not less than three; would prafer five. I desire one of good morals and one that would like to adop: the stage as a profession, but must be willing to attend a cigar stand or work at light. must be willing to attend a clear stand or work at light, pleasant, respectable employment in the fruit department while studying. She would also be desired to assist in light parts on the stage when necessary, both for help and practice. She would have a good home and care, and in case of sickness her expenses would be all borne by the. She would be obliged to keep herself above reproach among her ferliew acquaintances, as on that ground would resi her succeas. She must be able to read well-wis, to be well understood and to write larly; but in all things she will have a chance for advancement. In the standard well-wis, to be self have a chance for advancement, and it trues to be recif will be justify dealt with all their succeed so as to command a large salary. She would have to start with a small salary, about \$12 per month including board washing, and such oversight as a young siri need have. By the end of the first year depends much on heree if her should earn \$25, and a proportionate increase after. I will pay all expense to this city. Will furnish it clease and necessary money for travelling expenses through titized admit of halfimore and Olih Salroad, also money to compensate yourself for expense and troub a fixase write me and let me know if you can seed me sometime will be farmant. Miss Stella Chass Ainsworth, who now plays at Daly's in sew York is my nice, and worked here as propose this one to do, and received stage training in the same way. She now sets \$40 weeky, and has a year's contrast. Picase address. pleasant, respectable employment in the fruit depart-

Cave fipring Breaks a Record.

CAVE SPRING, Jan. 4.—Twenty-two of the leading elificies of this place sendered a hanquest to Capt. Fearx torput as an expression of their appreciation of him as a man and entired it was a fare occasion, sever all themse send, and eliquidities, and other things that draw neighbora closer together flow so freely as their. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Where Squirrels Fly lato the Church. From the Atlanta Constitution.

The flying squirrels are quito a nuisance at the Episcopal church in Baintridge, the trees in the neighborhood being their home. They get in the church hiroush the windows. Four were found dead in the church last family.

No Use for It.

From the Philippina Record

Agent—I desire, miss, to leave this circular with you, it refers to a type riting season which has just been started, and in which the art is taught at the low price of—

Fresty Gir—I am not interested in typewriting, sir. I have resolved never to marry.